

Indian Chieftain.

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WHO ARE CITIZENS.

Appropos to the work of the Dawes commission in making a roll of citizens of the Cherokee nation, some discussion of the question of citizenship is in order. Who are the legally constituted citizens of the Cherokee nation? This is the question to which the Dawes commission will first give its attention. As the commission is to respect the laws of the tribes, under the act authorizing their return here, it will be pertinent to quote the Cherokee constitution. Citizens of the Cherokee nation are: "All native born Cherokees, all Indians and whites legally members of the nation by adoption, and all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months from the 19th of July, 1866, and their descendants, who reside within the limits of the Cherokee nation, shall be taken and deemed to be citizens of the Cherokee nation." This plainly and explicitly defines citizenship in the Cherokee nation. Now let's see how this citizenship can be forfeited. The Cherokee constitution further says: "Whenever any citizen shall remove with his effects out of the limits of this nation, and become a citizen of any other government, all his rights and privileges as a citizen shall cease." Thus the law defines who are citizens and how they may forfeit that citizenship. Now the question arises, how are they to get admitted or readmitted as the case may be? The constitution again says: "The national council shall have power to readmit by law, to all the rights of citizenship any such person or persons who may, at any time, desire to return to the nation, on memorializing the national council for such readmission." This brings us to the subject of claimants to citizenship. According to the laws and treaties the council may admit or readmit to citizenship; but it is purely discretionary with the tribal authorities whether they do so or not. Claimants to citizenship in this nation do not seem to realize that the Cherokee nation is not bound to admit anyone. If a person were to prove the blood beyond the possibility of a doubt, it is then a gratuitous act on the part of the Cherokee council to admit them. There are an abundance of cases all over this nation where Cherokees moved out and became citizens of other governments, then afterward removed to the nation and assumed citizenship and were recognized by the authorities. A very notable case of this kind can be cited in the case of ex-Chief D. W. Bushyhead. Mr. Bushyhead was a citizen of California for nearly twenty years, holding office as a citizen of that state. He then removed to this country and without being readmitted was elected treasurer twice, holding the office eight years. Afterward he was elected and served two full terms as chief of the nation. In this case council was not memorialized, but by common consent the party became a citizen.

Under the laws and the treaties it is purely a matter of charity on the part of the nation to admit anyone, for if they have severed their relation with the tribe under the constitution they have no further rights. Nevertheless, it has been the custom to admit all who can prove Cherokee blood, at least this has been the practice up to a few years ago when it became apparent that the little nation was being imposed upon to an enormous extent by unscrupulous persons and by the greed and lack of patriotism of Cherokee attorneys.

GIVE THEM A REST.

By the letter from the Dawes commission, which now has its headquarters in this city, it may be seen that it will devolve upon the chief to again appoint a commission of Cherokee citizens to meet the commission and make further attempt at negotiating with reference to the proposed changes in the government of this territory. There has been a great change of sentiment in the Cherokee nation along the line of the mission of the Dawes commission within the last half year. This change of sentiment on the part of the Cherokees has not been of their own volition. They would have vastly preferred the discontinuance of the Dawes commission, and to that end made their fight in Washington last winter. But now that the commission has been sent back here with in-

creased authority and the ultimate intention of congress is no longer a matter of doubt, it behooves the Cherokees to make the best they can of a matter that is very much against their wishes. In the selection of a commission to meet and confer with these representatives of the United States it is to be earnestly hoped that Chief Mayes will let the old time Cherokee leaders have a much needed rest and appoint men who are not wrapped up in self-interest so thoroughly as to lose sight of what will be for the best interests of the masses.

There is every reason to believe that the Dawes commission will practically turn the question of citizenship over to the Cherokee authorities if they show any willingness to take hold and make a census roll that will bear scrutiny. There is little danger that Watts and his 8,000 or 10,000 claimants will get in; in fact, there is good reason for believing that very few of them will ever be admitted. But the present is a time for the exercise of moderation and to show a disposition to mete out equal and exact justice to all. If this is to be the policy of the chief, the old timers, who are more or less under suspicion, must be turned down and new and clean men brought to the front. Let us have a commission that our people are not afraid of, and all will be well.

The delegates and visitors to the Chicago convention got home in due time. It transpires that the credentials so impatiently asked last week by telegraph were not necessary after all, but were simply wanted to place the alternate from the Cherokee nation in the seat of Dr. E. P. Harris, of the Choctaw nation. The doctor "showed up" in good time and made the services of the willing alternate unnecessary.

THERE will be few who read Judge Wylie's decision relative to the suspended school board who will not fully acquiesce in the judge's opinion. When the National party placed Gus Ivey in control of the schools of the country, with carte blanche on the school funds, the result was not hard to guess. 'Gus Ivey is a nephew of Hoolie Bell, and he is indeed the nephew of his uncle.

THE Dawes commission has gone on a ten days tour of inspection of their field of work. From here they went to Tahlequah, and from there they will visit the capitals of the other tribes in the territory. Secretary Jacoway remained here in charge of the office.

THE international council called to meet last week at Okmulgee was not generally attended. The Choctaws and Chickasaws were not represented at all. Another meeting is announced for the 28th inst. at Eufaula.

W. J. WATTS addressed about two hundred claimants at the court house in this city last Thursday. The citizenship association seems to have resolved itself into a claim agency.

THE white adopted citizens held a meeting at Wagoner last Friday, the proceedings of which may be found in another column of this paper.

THE Indian Territory delegation at Chicago kept up with the maneuvers of the "band wagon" and got aboard in the niche of time.

THE citizenship lawyer is abroad in the land, seeking how he may devour some intruder up.

We do not wish to appear as a derider of things sacred, but we do think that it is almost ridiculous to have men circulate petitions to the chief of this nation, asking him to set aside a day for special prayer, looking for divine interference in the matter of the proposed changes in the conditions of the country. When will such people learn that such matters are not subjects for divine intercession. They are simply matters of business and the result of the ever increasing domination of the advance of progress and civilization, and they might as well ask the divine power to stop the falls of Niagara as to ask him to interfere in such matters as this.—Bartlesville Magnet.

To those who believe in divine providence the above does not seem to be exactly orthodox. The God that condescends to note the fall of a sparrow, and keeps a record of the number of the hairs of the head, will certainly not fail to shape the destiny of the Cherokee nation.

Phoenix: The negroes in the neighborhood of Black Jack are greatly exercised over the "signs and manifestations" that are being preached by a hoodoo minister. They have been wrought up to the belief that the end of all things is liable to happen some any hour of the day or night and a good many have quit working crops and given themselves over to prayer and lamentation. This fall when the meat is scarce and the corn-crisp is empty they will doubtless wish they had prayed less and worked the cotton and corn more.

JUDGE WYLIE'S DECISION.

It Gives the New Board Power to Appoint Teachers.

Indian Sentinel.

The following is the decision of Attorney General Wylie handed down last Monday. The reader will observe that the decision is sweeping and conclusive and gives the new board power to appoint a new list of teachers entirely:

1. Had the board of education the right to change the order of official business after having published it for the information of the public as a dictum that no petition for schools would be considered unless applicant should attend the institute? Is an official announcement in the discharge of an official duty set forth in the announcement itself, no more binding than, and can as lightly be set aside as one made known in a private business way?

2. Is not such conduct a violation of official duty and an insult to the public who have obeyed a public order and have been denied an opportunity of getting schools by change of the board's order in making the appointment of teachers?

3. Had the board the authority to set aside all requirements of law in making their appointment of teachers without an examination as to scholarship, moral character and fitness for teaching, and without grading them according to a fixed standard of capacity?

4. Are those legally appointed teachers who have never been examined as to their qualification and have not been classified by certificate of qualification? Can any duty specified and required by law be disregarded without making the act unlawful and necessarily without any legal force?

In answer to the first question set forth in the above as to the right of the board of education to change the order of official business when the same has been done by proclamation or otherwise, it would necessarily follow that the change contemplated should be made public in the same way that the order of official business was first proclaimed by said board, otherwise much confusion, disappointment and injustice would be done those desiring to teach school throughout the country.

In reply to the second question as to the conduct on the part of the board of education being a violation of official duty and an insult to the public, I will say, in my opinion, no official has the right to do such a thing. The answer to the first question above stated, and as to such conduct being an insult to the public, I will defer to the public to determine that question for itself.

The third interrogatory as to the board having the authority to set aside a requirement of law in making appointment of teachers, I will say, in my opinion, no official has the right to do such a thing. The answer to the first question above stated, and as to such conduct being an insult to the public, I will defer to the public to determine that question for itself.

The fourth interrogatory is in substance a repetition of the third which embraces the powers and duties of the board of education under the law to make appointments of teachers for the primary schools of the Cherokee nation. The power and duty of any official is to be found in the law creating that functionary and when he goes beyond that, the law, his acts are arbitrary and unwarranted by the very law which made him an official. The official is not only the servant of the people but likewise of the law. The powers and duties of the board of education are very fully set forth in Sec. 521, page 269, Compiled Laws of Cherokee nation. It sets out by saying that the duties of the superintendent of board of education "shall be as follows:" To adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the Cherokee nation, for his own government and for the government of the seminaries, orphan asylum, colored high school and to prescribe and enforce rules and regulations for the examination of teachers, to prescribe a series of uniform text books for all schools, the revocation of certificates for immoral, intemperate or unprofessional conduct, certificates of all grades; annul or discontinue any primary school which does not maintain a daily average of 13 pupils during the winter term and 15 pupils during the summer term; to keep a record of its proceedings; and to authenticate his acts by the use of a seal; make requisitions on the executive department for funds as they may be needed for the support of the seminaries, orphan asylum, colored high school and primary schools. The above provisions are mandatory and not optional, may be or may not be done by the board of education. These laws "shall be as follows:"

These provisions are the law by which the board of education must be governed in the faithful discharge of its important duties compared with which none other excels it. The educational interest of this people is too important and far reaching in its consequences and results to admit of neglect or want of enforcement of the laws governing this all important subject. The holding of a certificate as a teacher presupposes that the teacher holds his certificate by the authority of some legally authorized person, commission or board who have passed upon his qualification to entitle him to hold a said certificate. A careful study of the above duties of the board of education as summarized from Sec. 521 will very plainly indicate the intention of the law makers in constructing the act for the government of the schools of this country.

The main point of contention which has resulted in asking for this opinion is whether or not the lately deposed board of education before the close of the summer term had a right to appoint teachers to all the schools of this nation for the ensuing winter term. If a board has a right to make appointments in this way it could as well make them in the middle or at the beginning of the term. In my opinion the law contemplates no such proceeding on the part of the board of education as was done by the board of education in this case. It is not to be known until the close of the term what schools have made the required average so as to entitle them to teachers for the ensuing term. This method of proceeding would render useless the holding of institutes so helpful to the educational interests of this nation. This is a precedent never before established by any former board of education so far as I have been able to ascertain, and nothing could be more destructive to the best interests of education should it be resorted to as a precedent by future boards of education. The appointments made by the deposed board bear date of June 25, 1896, and the day following, June 26, 1896, the board of education was issued a notice served on the board. It will be seen by this that these appointments, we may reasonably assume were made by said board after it was morally certain an order of suspension would be issued. The spirit that prompted this action in order to embarrass successors in office is not commendable, to say the least, or, in my opinion, not warranted by law.

The question has been asked me if appointments made by officers having the right to appoint after notification that charges have been preferred are valid. Sec. 7, page 42, Compiled Laws, comprises all that I can now refer to so far as local laws are concerned. The laws of Arkansas prohibit this by their provision and as far as I am informed most of the states have similar provisions. In the absence of a judicial opinion by some court of competent jurisdiction it is always safe to follow the customs, usages and precedents had in relation to legislative acts especially so if the acts have been of long standing. This is the law of common sense. It was certainly the intention of the law that the late board of education published its program for a teacher's institute to be held at the Female Seminary June 29, 30 and July 1, 1896. This board was so impressed with the importance of holding the institute that it couched the programme in the following impressive language:

"All teachers expecting to find employment in the schools of the Cherokee nation for the next year will be required to attend said institute during its entire term in good faith. The standing of each applicant as a member of said institute, will be taken into account in estimating his fitness for a school, and in all cases, other things being equal, appointments will be made according to such standing. The roll of the institute will be read by the presiding officer at the beginning of each session of the day and absentees noted. Let no one think he has nothing to do because his name is not mentioned on the programme; all are expected when called upon to take part in the work of the institute.

Also, it will do applicants no good to apply for positions in the high schools or orphan asylum who have taught in those institutions previous to this and who are owing their board bill."

R. F. WYLIE,
Att'y Gen. Cherokee Nation.

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R. F. WYLIE,
Att'y Gen. Cherokee Nation.

A Conference Asked.

The Dawes commission has addressed the following communication to Chief Mayes relative to their proposed work in this nation:

In the execution of the duties thus required of them the commission thus again appeals to you, to the constituted authorities of your nation to authorize some person or persons to meet and confer with them upon the subjects and matters embraced in their original appointment, fully set forth and explained in communication heretofore to your duly constituted authorities.

To that end they request that they may be notified at an early day what time and place and with whom said conference may be held. Before entering upon the execution of the additional duties required of them by this the commission takes this occasion to assure the people and the government of each of the five civilized tribes, that the United States government is most anxious to accomplish the results contemplated by this legislation through negotiations; that whatever changes in present conditions may be attained, shall be reached with the consent and co-operation of those who are to be most affected thereby, and on terms that shall be by them deemed most honorable and just.

Any communication addressed at Vinita will be duly acknowledged.

(Signed) Henry L. Dawes, President, J. B. Calhoun, A. S. McKennon, A. B. Montgomery.

Bicycle manufacturers and firms handling them are beginning to fail. This had been predicted. Bicycles have been sold at exorbitant prices. There has been a great demand for them, but the limit has been reached. Too much attention was given to weight and speed and too little to durability and usefulness. In two years the \$100 wheel will go begging at one-fourth this amount and they will be made more durable and useful. At the same time it will be capable of considerable speed. The new bicycle, electric cars and horseless carriages will practically drive all horses out of large cities in the next five years. In a short time many houses with a large number of wheels on hand will want a receiver appointed. The boom in price has commenced to fall out and it will go before the year is over.

CASES OF CITIZENSHIP APPEAL.

Rules For Practice in the United States Court.

Ordered by the court that the following be, and they are hereby adopted, as the rules for the government of procedure in appeals to the United States court under the provisions of the act of congress making appropriations for the Indian service, approved June, 1896.

Rule I. Appeals to this court from the decision by the tribal authorities or by the United States commission to treat with the five civilized tribes, which are provided for by said act of congress upon questions of citizenship in either the Cherokee, Creek or Seminole nations, may be begun in this court by filing a petition by the appellant with the clerk of this court, which petition shall set forth the facts relied upon, and separately and particularly the grounds upon which such appeal is taken, and assign the error or errors in the decision of the tribal authorities or of the commission from which the appeal is taken. Said petition must, as required by said act of congress, be filed with the clerk of this court within sixty days after the rendition of such decision.

Rule II. Upon the filing of said petition the clerk shall notify in writing the tribes from which the appeal is taken, that an appeal has been taken in the case to this court, and request the tribunal to transmit at the earliest time practicable to this court, a transcript of all the entries made in the docket of the tribunal relating to the case, together with the depositions and testimony taken before said tribunal, the decision thereof on the application, and all original papers relating thereto.

Rule III. The clerk shall file said petition and docket the case in a separate book to be kept for that purpose, to be known as the "citizenship docket;" and such cases shall be numbered on that docket consecutively beginning with number one. The clerk shall also keep a separate record book, in which shall be recorded the proceedings of this court in reference to citizenship cases—to be known as the "citizenship record."

Rule IV. The appellant shall, on filing his petition, deposit with the clerk a docket fee as in other cases, and when said case is docketed the appellee shall be summoned as provided by law in other cases, unless the appellee shall in person, or by counsel, within five days after the case is docketed, waive service by entering his appearance.

Rule V. If the appellee is an Indian tribe or nation, the service shall be upon the principal chief of the nation, or upon the attorney general thereof.

Rule VI. The summons shall not issue until five days have elapsed from the time of docketing the case, and if at that time the appellee has entered his appearance as provided in rule four, the clerk shall issue the summons, which shall be returned where actual service is had, within ten days thereafter. The appellee shall file his answer to the petition of the appellant within thirty days from the time of his service, or from the entering of his appearance.

Rule VII. The answer shall contain a denial of each material allegation of the petition controverted by the appellee, and shall set forth his contention as to the law applicable to the case.

Rule VIII. The court may refer all the papers in the case to a special master, with instructions to report upon the law presented by the report and pleadings. The report shall be made at the earliest time practicable, not exceeding thirty days from the date of reference said report is filed, either party may file his exceptions thereto, both as to questions of fact and law.

Rule IX. The case shall then, if all accrued costs have been paid, be set down for hearing upon the petition and answer upon the report of the master and the exceptions thereto, and upon the record made in the court below.

Rule X. Appeals in citizenship cases may be taken only at Muskogee and for the purpose of hearing and determining such cases, the court at that place shall be deemed open at all times. Any case when submitted as required by these rules may, in the discretion of the court, be transferred by the court on the application of either party, to either Tahlequah, Vinita, or Miami, for hearing and determination, when the court is in session at such places, but the decision of the court when rendered, and all papers in the case, shall be filed with the clerk at Muskogee.

WHITE ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Proceedings of Meeting held at Wagoner Last Week.

Wagoner, I. T., July 10, 4:00 p. m.—The white adopted citizen's meeting of the Cherokee nation was called to order by William Jackson, president. D. M. Marre, secretary, not being present, R. A. Hoxey was appointed secretary pro tem.

The following districts were represented: Coweeseo, J. F. Warren; Salsine, J. W. Dabke; Tahlequah, Jerry Springstead; Flint, L. S. Sanders; Sequoyah, A. J. Jeremiah, Joe Peters, J. W. Boydston and E. J. Roberts; Canadian, Dr. H. Lindsey; Illinois, R. A. Hoxey Not represented, Delaware and Goingsnake.

Motion made and seconded that L. S. Sanders be made a full-fledged member of this association, by paying the usual fee of \$1.00, and that he be authorized to organize lodges in Flint district; carried.

Motion made and carried that the president appoint a committee of three, to present our claims before the Dawes commission.

Motion withdrawn.

Resolved, That it is the sense of

this meeting that the executive committee proceed at once to wait on the Dawes commission, and ascertain if they will hear our case, and if so the president is to call a meeting or cause a meeting to be held in all the lodges, and ask that an additional sum of 2 1-2 per cent of all moneys collected be appropriated to pay extra attorney fees for services before the Dawes commission, and if the majority of the lodges report favorable, the executive committee is authorized to employ an attorney to represent us before the Dawes commission and assist in our case until settled. No attorney fees to be paid until case is gained. Adopted.

Motion made and seconded that the actual expenses of the executive committee, incurred while waiting on the Dawes commission, be paid out of any money in the treasury. Carried.

Adjourned. R. A. HOXEY, Sec. pro. tem.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

It is reported that the time of the Katy Flyer between Galveston and St. Louis is to be shortened five hours. The track is to be straightened out and grades reduced in places.

Several persons escaped from the Columbus jail a few nights ago and made a safe journey to the Indian Territory. Not much longer will that country be the rendezvous for criminals.—Chetopa Democrat.

Mrs. R. C. Fuller, of Tahlequah, has gained favorable notice in the literary world, being a regular and valued contributor to various papers and magazines and at present is engaged in the writing and compilation of a history of the five tribes.—Exchange.

A. C. Hampton, chief of Indian Territory police who was last week committed to jail by Judge Greer in default of an appeal bond, escaped from Constable Borthick while being conveyed to Neosho and returned to his home. His residence being in the Indian Territory he will probably be allowed to remain there safely so long as he remains on that side of the line.—Seneca Dispatch.

Gen. Morton Heath, one of the four remaining major generals of the confederacy, died in poverty in Siloam Springs, Ark., on Sunday, June 28. He was especially prominent in the battle of Gettysburg where he commanded an army corps, and was in the severest of the fighting. Persons who assisted in the burial say he was covered with wounds, and that scars almost encircled his waist. He remained a bachelor until he was about sixty, and then married a Cherokee. At one time they were prosperous, but a flood in the Arkansas river swept away all their property.—South McAlester Capital.

Veteran Soldier's Reunion.
Old soldiers of Southwest Missouri, Southeast Kansas, Northwest Arkansas, and the Indian Territory will not fail to attend the great reunion of veterans at Neosho, Mo., Aug. 11 to 15, 1896. The city of Neosho is celebrated as the spring city—it is full of gushing springs. Camp Grant is in a grand shaded park at the junction of two trunk line railroads, the Frisco and the Port Arthur Route (K. C., P. & G.) accessible from every quarter. Railroads make one-half rates.

The speakers selected include Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, Major Wm. Warner, Representative Chas. G. Burton and J. P. Tracey, ex-Representative Wade, besides Gov. Stone, U. S. Marshal Joe Shelby and other celebrities. Don't forget the dates. Don't fail to come. Plenty of tents, wood, straw, and a glorious reunion of old veterans. Come everybody.

H. J. CURTICE, Pres.
F. E. MILLER, Sec.

The New Emancipation Day.

September 1, 1896, marks the emancipation of 300,000 people from judicial bondage. Our relief from Arkansas and Texas serfdom is too heartily welcome to our people to permit the day of our great deliverance to pass unnoticed. The Territorial Home Rule celebration at Purcell, Chickasaw nation, is intended to fittingly commemorate the great event. A cordial invitation is extended to every man, woman and child in the territory to come and rejoice with us. The celebration will be held in a beautiful grove capable of shading 25,000 people. A big barbecue free to all. Speakers of national reputation will be present. Re-Union of Blue and Gray. Amusements of all kinds provided. Formal opening of the celebration at midnight, Aug. 31, but amusements will be provided to entertain the advance crowd from noon of the 31st. Low rates on all railroads. Entertainment for all.

The indictment of all merchants who have in their employ white clerks, by the recent grand jury, was rather a surprise to many, as it was generally believed that the law would be a dead letter in the white district. No measure ever adopted by the Cherokee nation will have such a tendency to create dissatisfaction among the citizens of the nation as this law. It is arbitrary, unjust and unfair to one of the most progressive and loyal classes of citizens. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in buildings and goods that would not have been spent if the merchants of the nation had known that they could not employ whom they pleased. Now that they have invested these vast amounts, and lawfully too, to be restricted from employing whom they please is an unjust imposition. Such class legislation is one of the strongest arguments why tribal government should be abolished and in their stead erected a form of government which will protect all in their just rights.—Chetopa Reporter.



This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.

Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 1 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupons and see how to get your share of \$200,000 in premiums.

Wanted \$1,000.00 Cash

For Goods At Once!

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D. S. Cumming, - Adair, I. T.,

Dealer to.....

Hardware, Steel, Wagon Material and Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Harness, Spring Goods, Farm Wagons, Farm Implements, Furniture, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

Silver Preferred, But will take either Paper \$'s or Gold \$'s. Close prices, cash only.

....D. S. Cumming, Adair, Ind. Ter.

P. S.—I also carry a full line of Coffins, Caskets and Trimmings.

FRED. L. KELLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Hay & Grain

Choice Upland Prairie Hay.
.....Storage Capacity 3,000 Tons.

Warehouses (White Oak, on Frisco Ry. Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Big Cabin on M. & T.)

Highest Cash Prices paid for hay to fill orders. Liberal advancements made on consignments handled on commission.

Stock of Bale Ties of superior quality always on hand at the very lowest market price.

Agent for **Clipp's Patent Sickle Grinder**, the best in use. Grind your sickle in ten minutes. Saves price of machine in one year in saving of sickles. Saves in horsefeed and wear and tear of mower and will last any farmer for his natural lifetime.

Have the Best Pair of Scales in the city, where you will always find competent weighers to serve the public.

OLIVER BAGBY, President. J. O. HALL, Vice-President. H. C. COOK, Cashier.


First National Bank,

VINITA, IND. TER.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$85,000.00.

Your Business Solicited.

DIRECTORS:
S. S. Cobb, Oliver Bagby, B. F. Fortner, G. W. Beck, E. N. Ratcliff, M. E. Milford, W. A. Graham, J. O. Hall, W. E. Halsell, E. B. Frayser, H. C. Cook.



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...You Can Be Cured!
...Consult

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The Eminent Specialist.

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....Wednesday, July 22, '96.
...AT HOTEL COBB...
RETURNING EVERY FOUR WEEKS.

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